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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan following the meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Prague from 25 to 28 April 1993, concerning the situation in the Kelbadjar district of Azerbaijan resulting from the latest round of Armenian aggression.

I would be grateful if you could kindly circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 29 April 1993 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan

On 28 April 1993, in Prague, the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe ended an emergency meeting, which was held at the request of the Republic of Azerbaijan to consider the situation that has arisen in the Kelbadjar district of Azerbaijan as a result of the most recent Armenian aggression.

The three-day talks have been counterproductive because of the unyielding position of Armenia - the only country participating in the CSCE which refused to pass a resolution in the Committee of Senior Officials by consensus.

Consequently, a very important document which was aimed at resolving the current crisis failed to be adopted.

It is evident that Armenia has taken a position that directly opposes the common will of the international community to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that Azerbaijan continues to adhere to and reconfirms its commitment to conflict resolution by peaceful means and requests that the international community, through the United Nations, condemn the Armenian aggression and demand the immediate withdrawal of Armenian forces from recently occupied Azerbaijani territories. This is the only means to restore peace and security in the region.

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Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Inal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 28 April 1993 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statement which was made by Mr. A. J. Jacovides, the Greek Cypriot representative, at the meeting of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations on 23 April 1993. Since the Turkish Cypriot side, owing to no fault of its own, is not represented in the Committee, I am compelled to exercise our right of reply in writing.

In his statement, Mr. Jacovides paid lip service to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and repeated, ad nauseam, the unfounded allegations of the Greek Cypriot side against Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot side. I wish to stress at the outset that the administration which he represents, with its past record and present practices, is among the least qualified to talk about violations of the Charter of the United Nations, let alone blame others for doing so.

The architects of the so-called "Akritas Plan", a notorious scheme devised by the Greek Cypriot leadership in the early 1960s and aimed at destroying the Turkish Cypriot component of the bi-national Republic of Cyprus of 1960, both politically and physically, cannot possibly have anything to say about human rights or respect for the high principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The very title under which the Greek Cypriot representative operates today is an illegitimate one usurped by force of arms in 1963. The Greek Cypriot side has been exploiting this title to the maximum in the propaganda onslaught that it has launched against the Turkish Cypriots, particularly since 1974.

No amount of rhetoric, however, can confuse the issue or cover up the fact that it was the Greek Cypriots who practised the sinister method of "ethnic cleansing" or worse in Cyprus between 1963-1974. As a testimony to the severity of that campaign, the British newspaper The Guardian, in an article dated 16 February 1993, described the Cyprus of that period as "the mini-Bosnia of its day". (A more detailed reply to the Greek Cypriot allegations on "ethnic cleansing" can be found in document A/46/964-S/24490.) The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was sent to Cyprus in order to protect the Turkish Cypriots against this aggression and not to provide protection for the Greek Cypriot aggressors, as Mr. Jacovides claims.

It was ultimately Turkey's timely and legitimate intervention in 1974 which effectively checked the genocidal attacks of the Greek Cypriots and created a safe haven for the Turkish Cypriots in Northern Cyprus. The use of the term "invasion" for a rescue operation which has liberated us from an 11-year-long ordeal at the hands of the Greeks and Greek Cypriots shows utter contempt for human life on their part. It also demonstrates how far the Greek Cypriots are from identifying the true cause of the Cyprus question, which is their age-old campaign to turn Cyprus into a Greek island, and, therefore, how far they are from reaching a just and viable solution with us.

The above mentality also prevails in the remarks of the Greek Cypriot representative about the border incident of 8 April 1993. It is clear that the Greek Cypriot side prefers to exploit this unfortunate incident for political ends rather than treat it, as it should, in a humane manner. Since the facts on this incident have been amply explained in document A/47/928-S/25628, I need not repeat them here.

In conclusion, I wish to put on record the Turkish Cypriot side's indignation at the unwarranted exploitation by the Greek Cypriot side, of this occasion as a platform for malicious propaganda, and to state that with every new such instance it only exacerbates the crisis of confidence that exists between the two peoples of the island, further damaging efforts for a negotiated solution.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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29 April 1993
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LETTER DATED 28 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 26 April 1993, I have the honour to inform you that, on 26 April 1993, Iran bombarded towns in the Tushman region and the suburbs of Panjwin, killing a number of civilians and wounding others. In addition, some of the inhabitants have been forced to flee their villages to seek refuge in the area of Sayyid Sadiq and the town of Sulaymaniyah in order to escape the bombardment. The people also fear a new attack, which appears all the more likely since massed Iranian units have been observed in the area situated opposite Panjwin.

Apart from constituting blatant interference in Iraq's internal affairs, which is inconsistent with good-neighbourly relations, this fresh aggression is a flagrant violation of Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity and a clear-cut breach of Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

Iraq calls upon the Secretary-General to intervene in order to induce the Iranian regime to desist from actions contrary to the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and it reserves its right to respond to these acts of aggression and to use any appropriate means to protect its rights and interests and the lives and property of its citizens.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 APRIL 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II).

The members of the Security Council will recall that by its resolution 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II for a period of three months until 30 April 1993, with the proviso that, as a provisional measure based on security considerations, the Secretary-General was authorized to concentrate UNAVEM II deployment in Luanda, and at his discretion in other provincial locations, with the levels of equipment and personnel he deemed appropriate to be retained in order to allow the subsequent expeditious redeployment of UNAVEM II as soon as that became feasible, with a view to the resumption of its functions in accordance with the "Acordos de Paz" and previous resolutions on this matter.

As members of the Council are well aware, the Government of Angola and UNITA resumed peace talks in Abidjan on 12 April under United Nations auspices and the chairmanship of my Special Representative. In addition to arrangements for a cease-fire, completion of the Bicesse Accords and national reconciliation, the future role of the United Nations in Angola is also one of the items of the agenda of the talks in Abidjan. The talks are continuing and are expected to last beyond 30 April 1993.

In these circumstances, I would recommend that the Security Council extend the existing mandate of UNAVEM II for an interim period of 31 days, that is until 31 May 1993. I hope that at the conclusion of the talks in Abidjan, I shall be in a better position to make appropriate recommendations on the future mandate and strength of UNAVEM II. The current strength of UNAVEM II consists of 75 military observers, 30 police officers and 49 international civilian staff, 12 paramedics and 70 local staff, and corresponds roughly to the option contained in paragraph 30 (b) of my report to the Security Council (S/25140).

I should be grateful if you could bring the contents of this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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29 April 1993

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LETTER DATED 27 APRIL 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the Statement by the President of the Security Council dated 17 March 1993 (S/25426) which, inter alia, dealt with the bombing of the villages of Gladovici and Osatica in Eastern Bosnia on 13 March 1993.

In that statement, the Council requested that I ensure an investigation was made of the reported possible use of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to launch air attacks against the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In a note verbale dated 24 March 1993, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) was requested to provide any information relevant to the incidents and, in particular, any results of an investigation the Government may have initiated as requested by the Security Council.

The only response received so far has been a note verbale dated 26 March 1993 from the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) conveying a statement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). This statement is already available to the Council as document S/25450 of 22 March 1993.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement issued on 28 April 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey in connection with the attack by two Greek Cypriot gunboats against a Turkish cargo ship while sailing in international waters off the coast of southern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Inal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued on 28 April 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey

On Wednesday, 28 April, at around 9.45 a.m., a Turkish freighter named Alp-5, which was carrying cargo to Gazimagosa port in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus while sailing in international waters off the coast of Larnaca, southern Cyprus, was fired upon by Greek Cypriot gunboats and, as a result, its Captain and a crew member were injured.

This hostile act perpetrated by the Greek Cypriot gunboats against our ship in international waters was immediately brought to the attention of the authorities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), whereupon the gunboats stopped firing. First-aid treatment has subsequently been given to the wounded on board by doctors who were flown in by helicopter from the British base. The ship continued its course and was expected to arrive at Gazimagosa port at around 6.30 p.m. the same day. It is clear that the interception of and armed assault against a defenceless commercial vessel sailing in the international waters is an act of piracy against all norms of international law, maritime trade and, above all, civilized conduct. The Greek Cypriot side must be aware of the serious consequences that such actions will entail.

This aggressive behaviour is being brought to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, together with the inevitable response that such acts of piracy are bound to provoke. This is another manifestation and a new example of a mentality which has up to now hindered and prevented the solution of the Cyprus question.